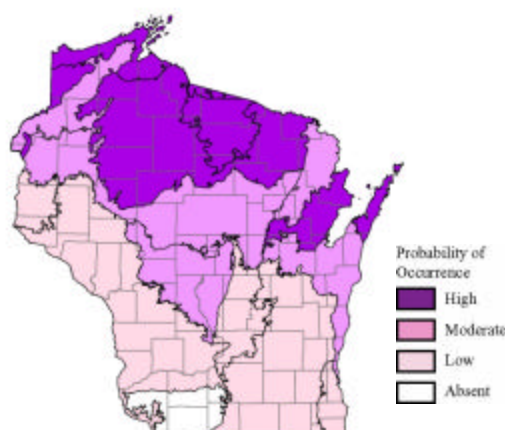


Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	3
State threats:	3
State population trend:	3
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	3
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	4
Mean Risk Score:	3.3
Area of importance:	5

* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Lake Michigan Coastal	Great Lakes Ridge and Swale
Forest Transition	Northern wet-mesic forest
North Central Forest	Alder thicket
North Central Forest	Boreal forest
North Central Forest	Hardwood swamp
North Central Forest	Northern mesic forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet forest
North Central Forest	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northeast Sands	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northern Highland	Hardwood swamp
Northern Highland	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northern Highland	Northern wet forest
Northern Highland	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Boreal forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Boreal rich fen
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Great Lakes Ridge and Swale
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Hardwood swamp
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Northern mesic forest
Northern Lake Michigan Coastal	Northern wet-mesic forest
Northwest Lowlands	Boreal forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern wet forest
Northwest Lowlands	Northern wet-mesic forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Boreal forest
Superior Coastal Plain	Hardwood swamp
Superior Coastal Plain	Northern wet-mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- Mortality from communication towers, wind turbines, and other tall, lit human-made structures may be contributing to long-term decline of this and many other Neotropical migrants.
- Loss and fragmentation of northern forests through residential development, road-building, and habitat conversion.
- This species prefers multi-storied, structurally complex forests and is threatened by simplification of forest structure and composition.
- Populations of this species have been shown to be negatively affected in areas of heavy deer browse that reduces understory density (Conway 1999).
- Canada Warblers are vulnerable to brood parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds and to predation in fragmented areas.
- Deforestation of mid-elevation tropical forests on the east slope of the Andes Mountains where this species winters is a significant contributor to its long-term decline.
- The invasion of woody exotics such as buckthorn and honeysuckle may lower habitat quality for this species by affecting the ability of forests to regenerate and maintain themselves.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Conduct research to identify limiting factors and habitat associations. It is not clear if loss of wintering ground habitat is the primary limiting factor for North American populations.
- Forest management that promotes structurally complex understories within large forest blocks.
- Reduce deer densities in Canada Warbler conservation areas.
- Apply and monitor forest management practices that promote structurally complex forests at stand and landscape levels.